

Appendix F

GM Survey Data and NAPIS

Contents

National Agricultural Pest Information System (NAPIS)
Use of the Gypsy Moth Survey Data in NAPIS F-1
Data Sources F-1
Worksheets F-2
Data Sources and the State Survey Coordinator (SSC)
Duties of the PPQ Plant Health Director F-2
Information on NAPIS F-3
Detailed Instructions for the Worksheets F-3
Data Elements in the Worksheets F-3

National Agricultural Pest Information System (NAPIS)

The National Agricultural Pest Information System (NAPIS) is the computerized data base that stores, sorts, and retrieves gypsy moth (and other) survey data. NAPIS can even retrieve survey data as summarized reports. NAPIS is a tool used by the Cooperative Agricultural Pest Survey (CAPS) to transform gypsy moth survey data into useful information.

Use of the Gypsy Moth Survey Data in NAPIS

The survey data in NAPIS can be used to make decisions and to determine program needs within a State, several States, a region, or the nation. The survey data in NAPIS is the basis for PPQ's annual request for contingency funds (the annual request for funds to conduct the gypsy moth program occurs on or near the first day of January). The survey data is also used to produce maps (see Appendix C) and reports. The maps and reports allow managers to assess segments of the national gypsy moth survey.

Data Sources

Data Sources are the agencies or partnerships that conduct surveys and contribute accurate survey data to the data base.

Worksheets

Worksheets are forms that will allow the entry of all necessary data in the correct format.

Each year, each Data Source will use the worksheets or provide information to complete the worksheets (see Form-1 and Form-2 which follow). Worksheets are adaptable for various factors, such as location, survey type, and trap type. Each worksheet may contain a single trapping record or a summary of multiple trapping records.

Data Sources and the State Survey Coordinator (SSC)

Using completed worksheets or data from the Data Sources, the SSC creates the data records for input to NAPIS. The SSC will check to ensure that appropriate codes and conventions are utilized. For all records entering NAPIS, the SSC is responsible for both data entry and quality control.

Each year, the SSC will receive all survey data from all Data Sources within the State by November 15; the SSC will enter (or arrange the entry) of all survey data into NAPIS by the first of December.

Duties of the PPQ Plant Health Director

The PPQ Plant Health Director (PPQ PHD) in each State should ensure that the following events occur:

- ◆ Early in the season, the PPQ PHD must ensure that the SSC has received all needed information on CAPS and NAPIS.
- ◆ Early in the season, the PPQ PHD must work with the Data Sources and the SSC to develop methods, protocols, and timeframes suitable for the State. The PPQ PHD, SSC, and other cooperators must agree on the duties each will assume in transforming survey data into NAPIS records. Cooperative agreements and/or contracts must provide adequate resources and mechanisms for data collection and management, including quality control.
- ◆ The SSC must receive all survey data for entry into NAPIS no later than November 15 each year.
- ◆ The SSC must enter (or arrange for entry) all survey data into NAPIS no later than December 1 each year.

◆ As soon as the entry of survey data is completed, the PPQ PHD must print out the State gypsy moth report and compare the State report to the field records. If the State report contains errors, the PPQ PHD must immediately instruct the SSC to correct any errors within 5 working days.

Information on NAPIS

Appendix B of the NAPIS User Guide explains the data entry input format for NAPIS. Additional instructions, updates and data entry forms are available from the NAPIS download library. The SSC will use these guidelines to enter survey data.

Detailed Instructions for the Worksheets

The worksheets can be used to report all types of gypsy moth trapping activity, but there are some specific requirements that differentiate detection trapping from other operations. Where applicable, "DET" will identify instructions for detection surveys and "DMT" will refer to delimiting surveys and/or mass trapping programs.

Some of the blocks on the form have standard entries which are already completed, while others do not require any kind of input and should be left blank. If appropriate codes are not available for a specific situation, contact the CAPS National Survey Coordinator.

Data Elements in the Worksheets

Listed below are the necessary data elements and explanation of the coding necessary for the entry of gypsy moth survey data into NAPIS.

Field Label	Description of Contents
(A) Observation Number	Unique alphanumeric identifier assigned for a given User-ID, observation year, and EPA-Pest-Code combination. Assigned by the SSC.
(B) Observation Date	Date (YYYYMMDD) of the observation or ending date for observations spanning more than one day. Use the date when most traps in the county are pulled for service.

Field Label Description of Contents

(C) Data Source Code from the REF-DATA-SOURCE

reference file. Select one of the

following:

11=PPQ

12=USFS

13=STATE AG

14=UNIV/EXT

16=PPQ+OTHER

99=UNKNOWN

(D) State-County A 5-digit "FIPS" code from the

REF-STATE-COUNTY file will be made available to the Data Sources by the

SSCs on a state by state basis.

(E) EPA-Site-Code A 5-digit code from the REF-CROP

reference file. Precompleted with code 99999, which indicates unknown. This code is used because data is summarized for an entire county with

multiple sites. No further entry

required.

(F) Crop Life Stage Leave blank, no entry required.

Field Label Description of Contents

(G) Crop Situation A 5-digit code from the

REF-CROP-SITUATION reference file.

Select one of the following:

For DET:

29031=Low-risk detection survey

29032=Moderate-risk detection survey

29033=High-risk detection survey 29034=Special detection survey

29029=Transition zone survey

For DMT:

29025=Delimiting

29026=Mass trapping

(H) Location Coordinates Leave blank, no entry required.

(I) EPA Pest Code Code from REF-PEST reference file.

Precompleted with ITAXAIA, which is the code for Gypsy Moth. No further

entry required.

(J) Pest Life Stage Code from the

REF-PEST-LIFE-STAGE

reference file. Precompleted with I5, which is the code for adult insect. No

further entry required.

Field Label Description of Contents

(K) Pest Status Code from the REF-PEST-STATUS reference file. Select one of the

right to left:

For DET:

If any moths caught: +
If no moths caught: -

For DMT:

Moths caught in delimiting: +B

following and fill in the blanks from

Moths caught in mass trapping: +C

No moths caught:

(L) Survey Method Code from REF-SURVEY-METHOD

reference file. Select one of the

following:

00001=Milk-carton trap

00002=Delta trap

99999=Other

(M) Quantification The total count of all of the moths

caught in traps represented by this

record.

(N) Descriptor Units Code from the REF-DESCRIPTOR

reference file. Precompleted with code

330, which stands for traps. No

further entry is required.

(O) Total Units Checked The number of trap sites that were

checked. Units are defined as sites, and may reflect the use of multiple traps (at one site) over the course of the season. Multiple visits to the same

site only count as one unit.

Field Label

Description of Contents

(P) Positive Units

The number of the trap sites within Total Units Checked which caught one or more moths.

(Q) Observation Duration

Number of days that the observation spans (number of days between most of the traps set and most picked up).

(R) Diagnostic Lab

Code from the REF-DIAGNOSTIC-LAB reference file. Must be used in conjunction with the Confirmation Method. The appropriate code for each State will be provided by the SSC and/or PPQ PHD.

For DET: Use only if moths are caught; leave blank if no moths caught.

For DMT: Leave blank, no entry required.

(S) Confirmation Method

Code from REF-SURVEY-METHOD reference file. Must be used in conjunction with the Diagnostic Lab code.

For DET: If moths were caught enter 90001, which is the code for "confirmation light microscope positive find." Leave blank if no moths were caught.

For DMT: Leave blank, no entry required.

(T) Biocontrol Target

Leave blank, no entry required.

(U) Notes

Replace XXX on data input form with number of trap sites which caught more than one moth during the season. The rest of the space can be used for comments in English or any prearranged code.

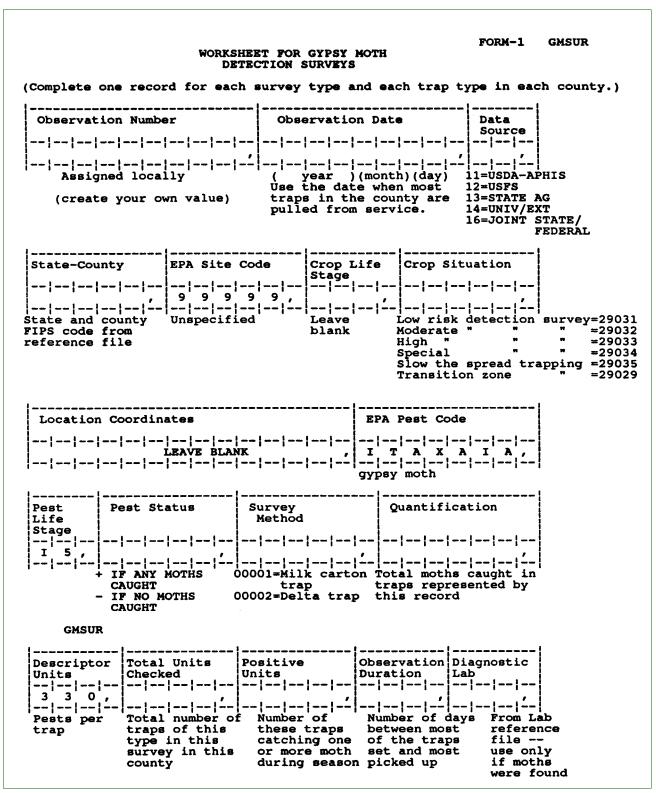


FIGURE F-1: Detection Survey Page 1

F-9

WORKSHEET FOR GYPSY MOTH DETECTION SURVEYS PAGE 2	FORM-1
Confirmation Biocontrol Method Target	
Notes	
Replace XXX with number of trap locations which caught not than one moth during the season. Rest of space may be a for comments in English or any prearranged code. Please one blank space after the number and before any other comments.	more used e leave
If a record DOES NOT have multiple catches to report, the leave this field blank.	nen
cdm8/3/92	

FIGURE F-2: Detection Survey Page 2

FORM-2 GMSUR WORKSHEET FOR GYPSY MOTH DELIMITING SURVEYS AND/OR MASS TRAPPING PROGRAMS (Complete one record for each survey type and each trap type in each county.
Observation Number Observation Date Observation Date Observation Date Source
State-County EPA Site Code Crop Life Crop Situation Stage
Location Coordinates
Pest
Descriptor Total Units Positive Observation Diagnostic Lab Units Observation Duration Lab Observation Duration Checked Units Duration Duration Lab Observation Diagnostic Lab Observation Duration Lab Observation Duration Lab Observation Duration Lab Observation Duration Lab Observation Diagnostic Lab Observation Duration

FIGURE F-3: Delimiting Survey Worksheet Page 1

FORM-2

F-11

WORKSHEET FOR GYPSY MOTH DELIMITING SURVEYS AND/OR MASS TRAPPING PROGRAMS

PAGE 2

Confirmation	Piccetael
Confirmation Method	Biocontrol Target
LEAVE BLANK,	LEAVE BLANK ,

If a record DOES NOT have multiple catches to report, then leave this field blank.

cdm8/3/92

FIGURE F-4: Delimiting Survey Worksheet Page 2